Shows the Need of Swift Steamship Lines to South America and the Orient to Develop and Maintain Our Trade and

Commerce in Those Parts of the World WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The President to-day sent the following message to the

Sanate and House of Representatives: "I call your attention to the great desirability of enacting legislation to help American shipping and American trade by encouraging the building and running of lines of large and swift steamships to South America and the Orient.

"The great continent to the south of us, which should be knit to us by the closest commercial ties; is hardly in direct commercial communication with us at all, its commercial relations being almost exclusively with Europe. Between all the principal South American ports and Europe lines of swift and commodious steamships, subsidized by their home Governments, ply regularly.

There is no such line of steamers between these ports and the United States. In consequence our shipping in South American ports is almost a negligible quantity; for instance, in the year ended June 80, 1905, there entered the port of Rio de Janeiro over 3,000 steamers and sailing vessels from Europe, but from the United States no steamers and only seven sailing vessels, two of which were in distress.

"One prime reason for this state of things is the fact that those who now do business on the sea do business in a world not of natural competition, but of subsidized competition. State aid to steamship lines is as much a part of the commercial system of to-day as State employment of consuls to promote business

"Our commercial competitors in Europe pay in the aggregate some twenty-five millions a year to their steamship lines-Great Britain paying nearly seven millions. Japan pays between three and four millions. By the proposed legislation the United States will still pay relatively less than any one of our competitors pays.

"Three years ago the Trans-Mississippi Congress formally set forth as axiomatic the statement that every ship is a missionary of trade, that steamship lines work for their own countries just as railroad lines work for their terminal points, and that it is as absurd for the United States to depend upon foreign ships to distribute its products as it would be for a department store to depend upon wagons of a competing house to deliver its goods. This statement is the

"Moreover, it must be remembered that American ships do not have to contend merely against the subsidization of their foreign competitors. The higher wages and the greater cost of maintenance of American officers and crews make it al-most impossible for our people who do business on the ocean to compete on equal terms with foreign ships unless they are protected somewhat as their fellow counrymen who do business on land are pro-tected. We cannot, as a country afford to have the wages and the manner of life

to have the wages and the manner of life of our seamen cut down, and the only alternative, if we are to have seamen at all, is to offset the expense by giving some advantage to the ship itself.

"The South American republics now see only our warships. Under this bill our trade friendship will be made evident to them. The bill provides for fourteen steamships, who did not be extent of over a million. subsidized to the extent of over a million and a half, from the Atlantic coast, all to run to South American ports. It provides on the Pacific coast for twenty-two steam-ships, subsidized to the extent of two millions and a quarter, some of these to run to South America, most of them to Manila, Australia and Asia. Be it remembered that while the ships will be owned on the coasts, the cargoes will largely be supplied by the interior, and that the bill will benefit the Mississippi Valley as much as it benefits

"I have laid stress upon the benefit to be expected from our trade with South Amer-ica. The lines to the Orient are also of vital importance. The commercial possibilities of the Pacific are unlimited, and for national reasons it is imperative that we should have direct and adequate communication by American lines with Hawaii and the Philip-pines. The existence of our present steamship lines on the Pacific is seriously threatened ines on the Pacific is seriously threatened by the foreign subsidized lines. Our com-munications with the markets of Asia and with our own possessions in the Philippines no less than our communications with Aus tralia, should depend not upon foreign but upon our own steamships. The Southwest and the Norhwest should alike be served by these lines, and if this is done they will also give to the Mississippi Valley throughout its entire length the advantage of all transcontinental railways running t

Pacific coast.

To fail to establish adequate lines on the Pacific is equivalent to proclaiming to the world that we have neither the ability nor the disposition to contend for our rightful share of the commerce of the Orient nor yet to protect our interests in the Philippines. It would surely be discreditable for me to surrender to our commercial rivals the great commerce of the Orient, the great commerce we should have with South America, and even our own communications with Hawaii and the Philippines.

"I earnestly hope for the enace some law like the bill in question.

FOR JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Senate Committee Adds Loan of \$1,000,000

to the Urgent Deficiency Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- To the Urgent Deficiency bill passed by the House the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day added a rider making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Ex tion Company to aid in the construction of the buildings. It is provided, however that the Government, as security for the loan, shall have a first lien on the gross receipts of the exposition. The committee also added an item of \$65,000 for the construction of two piers on the exposition waterfront for the convenience of small craft in communication with the warships taking part in the naval display.

As passed by the House the deficiency bill carried a total of \$254,850, made up of deficiencies in the appropriations for the various departments for the current year.

LITTLEFIELD'S LIQUOR BILL. House Judiciary Committee Agrees to Re

pos Measure Favorably. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, by a vote of to 7, agreed to a favorable report on the Littlefield liquor bill. The measure provides that liquor shipped from one State to another shall be subject to the laws of the State into which it is transported, and the State into which it is transported, and is intended to prevent express companies and other common carriers from doing a liquor business in prohibition and local option States. It provides that the place where the money is collected on C. O. D. Orders shall be considered the place of sale. All of the Democrats on the committee voted for the bill and four Republicans. All of those who opposed the measure are Republicans.

Army and Navy Promotions WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The President today sent to the Senate the following nomi-

War-Lieut.-Col. Peter S. Bomus, Sixth Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Matthias W. Bay, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be Lieutenantonel; Capt. John B. McDonald, detailed

ss Quartermaster, to be Majer. Navy-Passed Assistant Paymaster, rank of Lieutenant, Junior grade, to be Passed As-sistant Paymaster, rank of Lieutenant, John

JAPANESE SCHOOL QUESTION. Hayer of California Denies That San Francisco Has Violated Treaty Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- A further contribution to the discussion of the extent of the treaty making power was made to-day by Mr. Hayes of California, who was understood to speak for his colleagues of the Pacific Coast, expressing their views on the San Francisco school question.

He controverted the position assumed last week by Mr. Foster of Vermont, who argued that the treaty with Japan, being the supreme law, justified the Federal authorities in forcing San Francisco to admit children of unnaturalized Japanese to its public schools, any local regulation to the

contrary notwithstanding.

"The authorities cited by the gentlemen do not support this claim," Mr. Hayes maintained. "On the contrary, it seems to be pretty well settled that the President and the Senate could make no treaty which the Congress of the United States could not afterward supplement, alter or repeal by a statute. To come down to the specific case which has called forth this discussion of the extent of the treaty making power, could the Executive and the Senate of the United States make a valid treaty with Japan under which the President of the United States could lawfully employ the army and navy to compel the people of California or any municipality therein to tax themselves to furnish free education for the children of such unnaturalized subjects of the Mikado as might happen to

jects of the Mikado as might happen to be residing in such State or municipality?

"I believe the time has come when I may discuss dispassionately and briefly the recent incidents in our history which have called forth these qonstitutional discussions. The recent San Francisco school incident, happily for the people of California, does not involve any of these constitutional questions, heavier when the facts are does not involve any of these constitutional questions, because when the facts are understood it will be found that San Francisco has not violated the treaty between this country and Japan. The assumption that the treaty of 1894 gives to the subjects of Japan the right to free education is a violent one, not warranted by the terms of the treaty itself. The rights conferred by the treaty are clearly and specifically enumerated, and the right to free public education is not among them. It should also be borne in mind that under our law Japanese cannot become citizens, and

also be borne in mind that under our law Japanese cannot become citizens, and therefore neither the United States nor the State of California would be chargeable with a duty to educate in order to prepare the future citizen for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship."

He then proceeded to present the views of the people of California upon the question of Japanese immigration, urging the extension of the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act to cover Japanese. He said the conditions in Hawaii, where in three years the Japanese, have become the majority of the poculation, illustrated what might be expected to obtain on the Pacific Coast if the policy of the Administration is not changed.

Exclude the laborer, and every other condition to which we object will correct [Applause.]

TO ABOLISH CHILD LABOR; Senator Beveridge Addresses the Senate in Defence of His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Senator Albert . Beveridge of Indiana addressed the Senate to-day in advocacy of the bill he offered some time ago as an amendment to the bill now pending in the Senate to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years old in the District of Columbia. Mr. Beveridge's bill was first proposed as an independent measure, but later was reintroduced in the form of an amendment to the District bill in order to give it a parliamentary advantage and insure a vote upon it at this session of

Congress.

At the outset to-day Mr. Beveridge showed that, according to the census returns, 2,000,000 children under 15 years engaged in work other than agriculture.
"Child labor on the farm is good," said
the Senator. "This bill does not strike at

the Senator. "This bill does not strike a n factories, mines and sweatshops."

The Senator asserted that the census figures did not give the complete returns and that there were many communities where children under 3 years old were employed. He submitted exhibits in the employed. He submitted exhibits in the form of photographs, affidavits and statements from editors and officers of the National Child Labor Committee, showing the extent of child employment and some of the conditions surrounding it. Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, was quoted as having observed children 5 years old at work in cotton mills of the South.

The Senator sounded a note of warning to the Southern Senators who have been proposing retained legislation to restrict

opposing national legislation to restrict

child labor.

"While the white working people of the South are sending their children to the mills and wrecking the future of the white race," he said, "the negroes of the South are sending their children to school and improving the future of the black race. We are deliberately weakening the white race of the South while gradually strengthening the black race of the South."

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL.

Old System of Free Seed Distribution Is Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. - The Agricultural Appropriation bill, which was before the House to-day, carries an expenditure of \$8.125.790, which includes emergency appropriations of \$190,000 for the extermination of the cotton boll weevil and \$150,000 to fight the gypsy moth. The amount for the regular work of the Department of Agriculture is \$7,635,790, an increase of \$1,075,300 over the appropriation for the current year for the same purpose. Approximately \$500,000 of the increase goes to the Bureau of Chamistry for carrying out the provisions of the Pure Food law. An increase nearly as large is made

law. An increase nearly as large is made in the Bureau of Forestry to provide what is characterized as a working capital to enable the building of telephone lines, construct bridges and traffs.

The present free seed distribution is eliminated in the bill, and in its place \$238,000—the amount of the current appropriation—is to be devoted to the purchase of rare and uncommon seeds and their distribution to experimenters, through the Department of Agriculture rather than by Members of Congress. The measure provides, however, that members of Congress shall cooperate with the Department in submitting names of such experimenters to whom seeds shall be distributed.

The free seed men are already organized

eeds shall be distributed.

The free seed men are already organized of fight the provision, in order to continue he old free seed distribution now in force.

The bill does not include the \$3,000,000 which the Department expends for the purpose of meat inspection, as under the bill one of meat inspection, as under the apbose of meat inspection, as under the bill of last year providing for this work the ap-propriation was made a permanent annual

appropriation.
This item, together with the cost of printing for the Department, makes the annual expenditure for its maintenance \$12,500,000.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, Jan. 23.—This army order was Herbert M. Lord, Paymaster, to Washing-aral Hospital for treatment.

These navy orders were issued:
Medical Director E. S. Bogart, retired, from
marine recruiting station, New York to home.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odell, to Naval
Hospital, Newport.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. F. Stringe, from
Naval Hospital, Newport, to Naval Academy.
Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gill, from the Dubuque
to recruiting duty at Kansas City.
Surgeon E. J. Grow, to recruiting station, New
York. seistant Surgeon J. T. Duhigg, to Naval Hos-

salstant Surgeon R. H. Michels, previous orders liked; to the Dubuque. PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTHERN' is guaranteed to cure any see of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protracting Piles 1 5 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c,—Adv. PENSION BILL IN THE HOUSE

OPPOSITION TO REDUCING THE NUMBER OF AGENCIES.

tions for Pensions Fewer Than i Any Year Since 1881 -Fewer Pension Granted Than in Any Year Since 1884 -Bill Carries a Total of \$138,138,500.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.) to-day reported to the House of Representatives the Agricultural Appropriation bill for 1908 and gave notice that he would ask the House to take it up to-

Consideration of the General Pension bill was then begun in committee of the whole, no arrangement being made for general de bate. A brief statement of the provisions of the bill was made by Mr. Gardner (Rep. Mich.), in charge of the measure. The bill carries a total of \$138,138,500; for the current year the appropriations were \$140,245,500. In the last fiscal year there was a net reduction of 12,000 on the pension roll, leaving the total 988,000.

The applications filed last year, Mr. Gardner said, were less than in any year since 1881 and the number granted less than in any year since 1884, showing that what is called the unknown army of pensioners has about disappeared. It could not be expected, however, he said, that as there would be a steady increase in the number of widows of civil war veterans added to the pension roll, and also of soldiers engaged in the Spanish War, there would be for some years any important

decrease of the whole number of pensioners. The only item in the bill likely to arouse opposition, Mr. Gardner said, was that opposition, air. Gardner said, was that reducing the number of pension agencies from eighteen to nine, which proved immediately to be a well founded remark, for every member interested more or less remotely in any of the agencies proposed to be abolished sat up and began to take notice and to pour a flood of questions, almost overwhelming the speaker.

notice and to pour a flood of questions, almost overwhelming the speaker.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) tried to get from Mr. Gardner a statement of the specific amount that would be saved by the transfer of the Pittsburg agency to Philadelphia.

Mr. Gardner replied that it was impossible to figure out the saving in that particular instance, but the committee knew what would be saved all along the line.

Many members followed the line laid down in Mr. Dalzell's question and opposed the proposed consolidation.

the proposed consolidation.

To Mr. Bennet and Mr. Goulden of New York Mr. Gardner said that were the New York Mr. Gardner said that were the New York agency located in a Government building, not in rented quarters, the com-mittee probably would have recommended the abolition of the Buffalo agency instead. Mr. Payne of New York advised Mr. Gardner to devote hanself to an appeal to the patriotism of the members interested so that they would surrender the little so that they would surrender the little patronage involved in the maintenance of the eighteen agencies and for the general good consent to the reduction and the con-sequent saving of half a million dollars. Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts poked a

little fun at the majority for their eager-ness and anxiety over the issue raised by the action of the Committee on Appropriations, saying it demonstrated anew the truth of the saying that the Republican party was held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder" [Laughter.] He had once heard a brilliant man assert that the civil war was over, but it was evident that the war for patronage was

still on.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio addressed the committee, presenting his reasons for the passage of the bills introduced by him for the relief and increase of pensions by \$2 a month of the surviving Union veterans who were confined in Confederate prisons, and increasing the pensions of widows under the act of June 27, 1890, to \$12 a month, and increasing the limit of increasing within which increasing the limit of income within which a pension may be issued from \$250 to \$350

year. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana criticized the Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana criticized the policy of passing private pension bills, asserting that it led to a system of favoritism most objectionable although not intended. As a remedy and relief to Congress as well as to pensioners, he advocated an amendment to the McCumber service pension bill fiving the maximum pension at \$20.00. ment to the McCumber service pension bill fixing the maximum pension at \$20 a month instead of \$12.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Louden-slager of New Jersey, the committees on Invalid Pensions and on Pensions were authorized to sit as one committee for the consideration of the McCumber service

pension bill.

President Roosevelt's message, recommending legislation to enable the United States to be appropriately represented at the international maritime conference to be held at Bordeaux. France, May to Novem-ber, 1908, celebrating the centenary of steam nagivation inaugurated by the in-vention of Robert Fulton, was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

At 4:40 o'clock the House adjourned until

NEW SMITHSONIAN SECRETARY Charles D. Walcott Chosen to Succeed the Late Prof. S. P. Langley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Charles Doolittle Walcott, now director of the Geological Survey, was chosen to-day to succeed the late Samuel Pierpont Langley as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The selec tion of Mr. Walcott was made by the regents of the institute. Chief Justice Fuller presided. The other regents present were

vice-President Fairbanks, Senators Cullom, Lodge and Bacon, Representatives Dalzell, Mann and Howard, Dr. James B. Angell, John B. Henderson, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and Judge George Gray.

Mr. Walcott was born at New York Mills, N. Y., on March 31, 1850. He became an assistant in the New York State Surveys in 1879 He was appointed assistant geologist in the Geological Survey in 1879 and took up the study of the Cambrian rocks, the oldest known upon the globe. In 1894 Mr. Walcott became the director of the United States Geological Survey, succeeding Major Geological Survey, succeeding Major

To Mr. Walcott is due much of the success of the inauguration of the reclamation service. Under his direction this service has grown and increased until it now em-ploys more than 500 civil engineers and assistants in construction of works in all parts of the arid West, under an expenditure of upward of \$1,000,000 a month

BROWNSVILLE IN THE HOUSE. Resolution Introduced Indorsing the Presi-

dent's Order of Dismissal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Now that the Brownsville issue is approaching a settlement in the Senate without personal collision between members of that body, the matter is to be brought up in the House, if Representative Sims of Tennessee succeeds in his purpose. To-day Mr. Sims offered a resolution indorsing the President's action in discharging the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. His

resolution reads:
"That in the judgment of the House of
Representatives the recent action of the
President of the United States in discharging without honor enlisted men of com-panies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Inentry was within the scope of his author and power, and is approved and com-ded as a proper exercise of same." on was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CHINA NEEDS SEED WHEAT.

Report From Shangbal on Famine Conditions-Red Cross Contribution. Washington, Jan. 23.—The Red Cross has sent \$5,000 to Mr. Rodgers for the Chinese famine relief fund. The matter of sending eed wheat will be taken up immediately. Famine conditions in China are growing worse, according to a despatch received at the State Department from Mr. Rodgers, the American Consul-General at Shanghai. Among other things needed for the relief of the sufferers is seed wheat for planting. NOT ROBBERS, THEY SAY.

Defence of Sourland Mountain Folks Accused of Holding Up a Postmaster. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 23.-Crook Sutton, Nicholas Ernest, David Dilts and Clarence Miller were rounded up to-day by County Detective Totten as the principals in the Frankfort outrage on Monday night, in which J. M. Cox, postmaster o Frankfort, was knocked down and dragged out of his own store by the Breen faction of

Sourland Mountain. The prisoners were taken before Justice William P. Sutphen, where they were charged with the assault and robbery of Postmaster Cox and also with assault and battery on James Martin, Cox's partner, Mrs. Mary Cox and Miss Julia Mutchler the wife and sister-in-law of the postmaster The accused men were released unde heavy bail to await the action of the Grand

heavy bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

They were accompanied to court by a number of well to do farmers who sympathize with Breen in the feud between the Cox and Breen families. The mountaineers say that Cox threatened to kill them and that he was reaching for his gun to make good his threat when they overpowered him. They deny the charge of robbery, which they say Cox has trumped up against them, and they say that Martin became their bondsmen. Ernest, one of the prisoners, owns a large farm in the Sourland Mountains district and Sutton, Dilts and Miller are well known young men who work on farms near Frankfort.

In their own defence the prisoners said in court to-day that they were compelled to know hearts. In their own defence the prisoners said in court to-day that they were compelled to knock Postmaster Cox down and drag him out of his store as he had threatened to shoot them. They declared that Mrs. Cox and Miss Mutchler received their injuries by mixing up in the fracas while they were endeavoring to subdue Cox.

RELEASED WIFE SUES.

Mrs. Page, Whom Her Husband Put in Sanitarium, Seeks Separation.

The suit of Mrs. Jeanne France Page for a separation from Henry W. A. Page, a dry goods merchant, was on trial yesterday afternoon before Justice Vernon M. Davis in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court.

Page had his wife sent to a sanitarium as incompetent some months ago, alleging that she was an incurable drunkard, but she procured her release on habeas corpus. When she began her separation suit the court awarded her \$100 a month alimony

and a \$500 counsel fee.

Mrs. Page took the witness stand yester. Mrs. Page took the witness stand yesterday and testified that her husband had treated her cruelly, both with physical violence and verbal abuse. In December, 1900, she said, he threw her down with a blow that broke her cheekbone. On another occasion, she said, he threatened her with a carving knife before a number of guests at the dinner table, and forced her to leave the room.

Mrs. Page is an Englishwoman and went

Mrs. Page is an Englishwoman and went across to see her relatives last year. It was on her return, when she went to see her husband at the Hotel Buckingham, where he was stopping, that he refused to continue to live with her, and sent her to board in a house in West Twenty-third street. While she was there he got the order for her commitment as an incompetent, without her knowledge, alleging order for her commitment as an incom-petent, without her knowledge, alleging petent, without her knowledge, and that her condition might be seriously affected if she were to know of the legal proceedings. The trial continues to-day.

VAN COTT ESTATE HELD

For Two Items of Salary the Late Post master Paid. Judgment for \$1,583.78 in favor of the Government has been directed by Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court against Richard Van Cott, as administrator of the estate of his father, Cornelius Van Cott. When the elder Van Cott was postmaster and his son was superintendent of city delivery the son took eight weeks vacation with pay. The Government held that fifteen days with pay was the limit. and wanted \$347.82 on that count. The Government also asked to be reimbursed \$1.285.71 which Postmaster Van Cott had paid out as salary to H. C. Graff, a clerk who had been especially detailed from Washington and should have got his pay in Washington. Judge Hough intimated yesterday that it was not quite clear to his mind that the Government could withhold the salary of an official when withhold the salary of an official who had taken a longer leave of absence than that permitted by the rules, and that a motion for a new trial would be entertained. He intimated also that if a measure to reim-burse the Van Cott estate for the money paid out to Graff on the authority of the Postmaster General's office were intro-duced in Congress it would be approved

FIRE AT MRS. E. C. THOMANS'S. Family Forced to Take Refuge With Neighbors in Early Morning Hour

Mrs. Edward C. Homans and her and daughters, of 308 West Seventy-fifth street, were forced to take refuge in a neighbor's house early yesterday morning while firemen put out a blaze in their own home. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Most of the laces, carpets and bric-A-brac on the first and second floors were damaged. on the first and second floors were damaged.

Miss Ethel Homans awoke to find the house full of smoke. She called her brother. Howard P. Homans, a broker of 2 Wall street and a member of the Stock Exchange. He hustled his sisters into his mother's room, the only room in the house free from smoke, and then went after the servants. In this room is a telephone and he called up fire headquarters. He did not dare attempt to escape by the way of the stairs, not knowing where the fire was. When the engines arrived Mr. Homans threw the keys out of the window and all were soon relieved from an uncomfortable relieved from an uncomfortable

LOUIS WAGNER GETS OFF. Winner of the Vanderbilt Cup Race May Nov

Sail for Europe To-day. Louis Wagner, winner of the Vanderbilt cup race, who was arrested on Tuesday at Broadway and Barclay street for carrying no license tag on his automobile, had a hearing yesterday in the Court of Specia Sessions in order to permit the defendant to sail for Europe to-day.

Wagner said it was through a mistake that he had left the garage without the number on the car. It was proved that the car is properly registered and sentence was

suspended.
On a charge of carrying concealed weapons, a loaded revolver and a knife, Wagner said he had purchased the revolver only the day before, as he had intended carrying considerable money on the ship. The knife, he explained, was an implement used in repairing tires. Both charges were dismissed.

COMSTOCK ON THE BOWERY. Raids Two Places Where Alleged Indecent Pictures Are Found.

Anthony Comstock appeared in the Essex Market police court yesterday to prosecute four prisoners taken in raids on two Bowery places on Tuesday afternoon. The raids were made by Comstock himself. aided by two of his agents and Policemen Fay. Sheridan and Brogan of the Essex Market court squad, on warrants issued by Magistrate Moss.

At a cigar and stationery store at 159 Bowery the raiders found 500 pictures and post cards which were declared to be indecent. Marcus Freeman, the proprietor, was arrested. Then the party moved on to 81 Bowery, where there is a cent arced.

Bowery, where there is a cent arcade. Here was found another stock of objectionable post cards and pictures, 7,500 in all. These were confiscated and Elias Cory, who had them in charge, was arrested.

Magistrate Sweetser held the prisoners for trial.

CAPTURE OF THE ALDERMEN.

LITTLE TIM PROPOSES TO RE-ORGANIZE THE BOARD,

Pay Feters for the M. . Votes With the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee and Make Himself Vice-Chairman-There May Be Litigatio Ove: It.

Little Tim Sullivan and other Tammany

Aldermen who were around the City Hall yesterday openly stated that it was their intention, now that with the aid of the M. O. L. members they had obtained a majority of the Board of Aldermen, to attempt to reorganize the board. Their plan is to change the present makeup of all the committees so that there shall be a Tammany instead of a Republican majority in each, to replace the Republican sergeants-at-arms with Tammany and M. O. L. men, and to oust Elias Goodman, the Republican vice-chairman, and put in his place Little Tim. It is intended also to depose John R. Davies from the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. It was said yesterday at the City Hall that Alderman Peters, the leader of the M. O. L. eleven, was to succeed Mr. Davies as a reward for swinging his men over to Tammany and thereby bringing about the election of Francis S. McAvoy for Recorder.

Little Tim, however, will have trouble in attempting to carry through his scheme. The rules of the Board provide that no changes can be made in the constitution of the board, and that no alterations can be made in the rules, without the sanction of a two-thirds vote. There are seventynine members, and Little Tim, counting the M. O. L. members, could not muster more

than forty-two.
In order to ride over this difficulty Little Tim points to the clause in the board's laws that Reed's rules shall govern the board in all cases to which they are applicable when they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the board.

"While it concerns certain kinds of assemblies to adopt a set of rules at once, yet it is not possible to make such a set of rules complete and perfect at once. After experience modifications are always found to be necessary. Such modifications the assembly is always competent to make. Such changes can be made by a majority. This is true even if the rules already adopted provide that two-thirds or any larger number alone shall make changes."

The Republican leaders of the board made it known yesterday that if the Tammany men succeeded in forcing this "Reed's rule" on the board they will test the legality of such action in the courts.

TAILORS IN CAMP.

Haven't Got Their Pay and Are Sitting o the Garments They Made.

Aaron Heller, who makes children's garments on contract in his shop on the fourth floor of 5 Gouverneur street, told the 100 men and women who were sewing for him vesterday that he would pay them off in the afternoon. He had failed to pay them last week, and there was grumbling among the

He went out and collected \$1,500 from four firms, among them, Kahn, Westheimer & Smith of 734 Broadway; Eagan, Sindel & Walter of 297 Mercer street; Julius Herman & Co. of Broadway and Fourth street. & Co. of Broadway and Fourth street. The contractor represented to these firms that he must have the money to pay off his help and that the goods which they had delivered to him to be made into garments would be returned before night.

At 8 o'clock Heller had not shown up at his shown and the garments had not come.

his shop and the garments had not come into the hands of the firms. The firms sent men around to guard their goods in the Gouverneur street shop. The workers would not let the goods out of their possession. Women brought them their meals and both sides hired lawyers.

OVERCOME BY GLASS OF WINE

Case of Miss Ellen Clark, Who Was Accused of Attempting Suicide. Miss Ellen Clark, 32 years old, daughter of Col. George B. Clark of 215 Quincy street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Voorhees in the Gates avenue court. Brooklyn, on a charge of intoxication. On Monday afternoon Miss Clark was noticed staggering in Tompkins Park and when she fell to the ground a policeman was called and took her to the Gates avenue

was called and took her to the Gates avenue station in a patrol wagon.

There was a suspicion that she had taken some poison, but this was dispelled on her removal to St. John's Hospital. Miss Clark told Magistrate Voorhees that just before entering the park she had taken a glass of wine at the home of a friend and that it must have affected her, as she at once lost her memory.

her memory.
Sentence was suspended and Magistrate Voorhees refused to entertain the charge of attempted suicide. Miss Clark was re-covering from a severe illness when she was

ODORS AFFECT HER MORALS. Broiling Steak Makes Her Steal and Apples

Baking, Turn Her to Prayer. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 .- "I just simply cannot resist the odor of beefsteak when it is cooking. It makes me steal," was the excuse Miss Mary Laughlin, 23 years old, offered for a number of thefts committed in the past year, when she appeared before Magistrate Gallagher to-day.

According to the testimony, she is affected According to the testimony, she is affected variously by the smell of things cooking. As soon as she smells steak she begins to look for something to steal, but the odor of baked apples makes her pray.

Her testimony was supported by medical evidence. Dr. W. P. Warner testified that he had examined the girl and found it possible to throw her into the hypnotic state by placing bergamot, and varience

state by placing bergamot and verbene under her nose.

There was other curious testimony, but the Magistrate held her in \$800 bail.

MAN IN FUR COAT SANDBAGGED. Had Letters Addressed to Archibald McDon ald of Mount Upton.

A man of 70, with long gray hair, was found dazed at Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue early yesterday morning. He wore a fur lined coat.

Magistrate Cornell ordered him sent to the municipal lodging house, finding that he had no money and could give no address. At that place last night papers were found upon him addressed to Archibald McDonald. secretary and treasurer of the Standard Promoting Company, Mount Upton, Chenango county. In the evening in a rational moment he said that he had been sandbagged while attending to some business in The Bronx. There was a large welt upon the back of his head as if he had been struck with a club or had fallen beautiful Newton was a large welt upon the back of his head as if he had been struck with a club or had fallen beautiful Newton was found to the had been struck with a club or had fallen beautiful Newton was supported by the same of the had been struck with a club or had fallen beautiful new found in the same of the had been struck with a club or had fallen beautiful new found in the same of th heavily. Nobody was found at the Che-nango county dinner at the Hotel Astor last night who knew of McDonald.

Couple From New England Get Married Here.

John Louis Downs and Miss Amelia R. Payne came down to New York from New England last night to be married. They caught the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren at the Hotel Imperial and were wedded to music furnished by the hotel music machine.

Increasing Salary of Appraise at This Port. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Senator Platt called up to-day and the Senate passed the bill increasing the salary of the Ap-praiser of the Port of New York to \$8,000



The Time of the Dress Suit

THE next six weeks will see New York in a whirl of social activity. A dinner to-night, a dance to-morrow night, and one will practically live in his Dress Suit. Perhaps a new one is rquired? No need of turning to the exclusive tailor. We have them here, correct to the dot, ready at a moment's notice and, most moderately priced-\$25, \$28, \$33, \$38 and up to \$50.

Special at \$28

Dress Suits of imported black worsted, in sizes to fit men of all proportions perfectly. In accordance with the new 1907 mode is, the lapels are broad and angular, and the desired long-waisted effect is accentuated by the downward dip at the front of the coat. Very special at \$28.

Vogel Brothers

WOMEN'S CLUB ETS A START.

Luncheon for Downtown Workers to Be Served in St. Paul's S nday Selicol Room. About 100 stenographers and other business women attended yesterday the second meeting called by the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, rector of St. Paul's Chapel, for the purpose of organizing a club in which downtown business women may spend the noon hour and seek advice and aid in regard to employment.

Dr. Geer once more objected to the idea which has got abroad in some quarters that the club is intended as a "rescue" organization. Nor is it, he declared, in any sense of the word a charitable institution. The aim is to make it independent in character, relying in the beginning on the interest which business women themselves take in the club.

Dr. Geer made the announcement that beginning with next Monday the club will undertake to serve coffee and tea and sandwiches to its members from 11 o'clock until 2 in the afternoon in the Sunday school room of St. Paul's parish building at 29 Vesey street. This will be only a beginning for the club. Dr. Geer and those associated with him hope that the organization will with him hope that the organization will be able to have its own quarters in a short time. The coffee and tea will be furnished to the members at cost. A fee of 25 cents a month is charged for membership.

Nearly all the women who attended yesterday's meeting signified their intention of becoming members, and many of them expressed the opinion that others would ion as soon as the true character.

would join as soon as the true character of the club is known. Many of the stenographers, according to members of the calling who attended the meeting, are hesitating about joining because of the publicity which the undertaking has at-Nobody wants to come down here and

"Nobody wants to come down here and face a newspaper camera when she leaves the building," objected one stenographer, and yesterday her complaint was well founded. One photographer went up into the meeting room and tried to get some snaps until he was halted by Dr. Geer.

Among others who attended the meeting was W. E. D. Priestly, a member of Parliament in England, who has come to this country to study commercial and industrial problems. He said that he was greatly interested in Dr. Geer's undertaking and that if it turned out to be a success he might advocate something of the same sort in

dvocate something of the same sort GROSVENOR ON THE TARIFF.

He Denies That It Is His Swan Song and Says He May Be Heard Again in February. Washington, Jan 23 .- Mr. Grosvenor

the retiring dean of the Ohio Congressiona delegation, delivered his advertised tariff speech in the House of Representatives to-day. Although it had been well advertised, he was greeted with a small gallery and many vacant seats on the floor, especially on the Democratic side of the hall. In the beginning he denied that the present effort was his "swan song." "I do not intend," he said, "to be precluded from being heard in the month of February or any subject and at any time that I may be able to gain recognition from the Speak er. Nor do I intend to bar my way to any

er. Nor do I intend to bar my way to any seat that I may occupy hereafter in the Senate of the United States or in any of the other great bodies, such as the Civil Service Commission (Laughter.)

Mr. Olmoted (Rep., Pa.)—Or the Cabinet?

Mr. Olcott (Rep., N. Y.)—Or President?

Mr. Grosvenor said his purpose on this occasion was to give warning against accepting as true any statement regarding the tariff question coming from Democrats or the Democratic party. To emphasize the solemnity of the warning and to illustrate the localities the next ment of the Morrison bill and the meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extra session in March, 1892, when the consideration of the Divider fifth Congress in extra session in March 1897, when the consideration of the Dingley

bill was begun.

At that time, he said, there was general prostration of business, the result, in his opinion, of the Democratic victory of 1892 opinion, of the Democratic victory of 1892 and subsequent four years of Democratic administration, and in view of Democratic assertions, he said the burden of proof was on that party to prove the contrary. He then quoted at length from Democratic approach to the province of the provinc speeches and other similar sources to show that the doleful prophecies of the result of the working of the Dingley bill had all been

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The collier Saturn has arrived at Mare Island, the collier Cæsar at Norfolk and the supply ship Celtic at Guantanamo.

The collier Leonidas has sailed from Sar Juan for Guantanamo, the tug Osceola from Pensacola for Key West and the tug Rocket from Washington for Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Strong Food with longer staying

power than meat Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Registered Trade Mark Half a Century

Last Week Annual Sale

For the remainder of the month we shall continue to offer especially good values in Housekeeping Goods and French Lingerie.

At "The Linen Store"

The lines offered have all been selected from our regular stock and the qualities are of the very

BOUSEKEEPING GOODS

 Napkins, per dozen
 \$2.00 to 20.00

 Table Cloths, at
 2.25 to 35.00

 H. S. Pillow Cases, pair
 1.00 to 4.00

 H. S. Linen Sheets, pair
 4.50 to 10.50

 Pure Line
 Towels, dozen
 3.00 to 10.50

 Blankets, pair 2.75 to 22.50 FRENCH LINGERIE

Night Gowns.....

Hemises

White Skirts.

Drawers. 1.00 to 10.00 Corset Covers. . 1.00 to 6.75 . 7.50 to 38.00 James McCutcheon & Co.

2.50 to 9.75

14 WEST 23D ST. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.



Free View Day and Evening To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

By Order of

The Japanese Connoisseur B. MATSUKI

THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8:15 o'Clock A Very Important Collection of

Japanese Color Prints AND AFTERNOONS OF To-morrow (FRIDAY) at 2:30, and Saturday of this week at 3 o'Clock

Antique 3 Chinese Porcelains

Han and Yuan Pottery INCLUDING AN EXTRAORDINARY "Peacock Blue" Vase

Fine Old Imari Blue and White CABINET OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC INTEREST

An Interesting Stone GARDEN BRIDGE Ancient Bronze Fountains

Extraordinary Specimens of Ancient Armor BY THE FAMOUS MYOCHINS

AND Wood Carvings from Old Palaces and Temples

The sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the American Art Association, Managers,

8 East 19d St., Madison Square South